## THEDAILYJOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......2 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, without Sunday. One year, with sunday Bix months, with Sunday Three months, without Sun Three months, with Sunday One month, without Sunday One month, with sunday. Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page page a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be acanied by the name and address of the writer

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevas

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest curner Third and Jefferson streets.

CHICAGO-Palmer House.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depo WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbit

Valuable Protection Document, A sixteen-page supplement, containing the old and new tariff laws, comparisons of prices of commodities and much other accurate and im portant tariff information, will be sent to subscribers with the next issue of the Weekly Journal. A limited number of copies will be on sale at the Journal counting-room. Price, 5 cents. The document is one of great value, and should have wide circulation.

appear to hold different views regarding the tariff Major McKinley suggests a joint debate between them to settle the question for the Democracy.

THE cable telegraph was more freely used in the recent Italian affair than in any international correspondence before. The opinion seems to prevail in diplomatic circles that while it does very well for an emergency it is not conducive to that coolness and deliberation which should characterize state correspond-

In December, when the Republicans in the Senate resolved to take up the federal elections bill, several Democratic Legislatures made haste to make the threat that if it should become a law they would not vote a cent to the world's fair. The bill did not become a law, but the Democratic Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas have defeated propositions appropriating moderate amounts.

ONE provision of the new shipping bill requires that a certain per cent. of the crews that man the vessels which carry the ocean mails shall be native-born Americans, and another provides that a certain number of naval cadets shall be taken on each vessel. This last clause seems to have stirred up the naval spirit in American youth, and many applications for appointments as cadets have already been received. It looks now as if the bill would prove a great promoter of American seamanship as well as of American shipping.

THE report of the Bell Telephone Company for 1890 shows an increase, during the year, of 47,199 miles of wire, of nearly eighteen thousand stations and of 38,929 instruments. The total earnings, during the year, were \$4,875,-290, and the total expenses, \$1,505,872; net earnings, \$2,869,418. The surplus account, Dec. 31, 1889, was \$2,151,011, which, added to the net earnings of 1890, made \$5,020,429. The regular dividends during the year were \$1,463,913, besides an extra dividend of \$750,000. The surplus account, Dec. 31, 1890, was \$2,151,-011. This corporation seems to be in fairly good condition, and the people of Indiana would like to know why the last Legislature reduced its taxes from 1 per cent. on their gross receipts within the State to one-fourth of 1 per cent., a reduction of 75 per cent., while the taxes of the people were increased about 100

SIGNOR NICOTERA is the name of the Italian Cabinet minister who is credited with having nagged the Premier into his aggressive attitude towards the United States. Nicotera is the present Minister of the Interior, and seems to be a demagogue of the most dangerous type. In his younger days he was a Garibaldian volunteer, and was charged with financial vagaries while holding a position of trust under Garibaldi. When he entered politics it was as the representative of the rabble, and when he first became a Cabinet minister, nearly fifteen years ago, he was accused of being in league with the Mafia society. Under his protecting influence assassination and brigandage became rife, and it was openly hinted that the minister himself shared in the ransom money exacted from hostages. During his present ministry these rumors have been revived. and he is still regarded by many as the representative of the dangerous classes. He is known to have used the Mafia on more than one occasion for electioneering purposes, and his part in the recent episode is likely to become an open scandal in Italy. If the inside history of the affair ever comes to light it will place the Italian government in a very unenviable position.

Last fall, when the Indianapolis News was concentrating a large part of its intellect upon efforts designed to misrepresent the McKinley tariff act, it turned its tearful eyes toward Christas-tide and condoled to this effect: "When the boy takes his little hoard of ! money and goes out to purchase his stock of raisins and figs, he will find that he will get less of both because the tax on raisins and figs has been increased fathers. They talked of the past, and in the interest of the California fruitgrowers." As a matter of fact, the with more of silver than of black or prices of both those sweetmeats were no | brown in their locks and beards, with dearer in December, 1890, than a year little of the soldier in their carriage or earlier. But now the price of sugar is | movement, they may be said to have nearly a third less than it was a week I come to that period in life when for I came to the United States. If the I said a word.

ago because of the McKinley law, and ere long the boy and girl who delight in all the varieties of confectionery which fill the market should get a considerably larger package for a dime than a year ago. The News should make note of this, and, as the champion of free trade, should make haste to say: "The boy or girl should not be happy or hate the McKinley law less because they get considerably more candy for a dime than they did before April 1, because the pearl buttons on their spring garments will cost their parents 5 cents a gross more than they did before the McKinley robbery."

THE INDISCRETION OF DR. WYETH. Dr. Wyeth, of New York, but formerly of the confederate army, has undertaken to mitigate the historic horrors of Andersonville. Belle Isle. Florence and other confederate war prisons by an attempt to prove that the confederate prisoners held in Northern prisons were the victims of the same neglectful and cruel treatment. If Dr. Wyeth were considerate man he would not have undertaken this work of love to the few leaders or prominent officials in the confederate army who were responsible for the unutterable horrors of Andersonville and lesser prison pens. The North has never held the Southern people responsible for those outrages. Men who realize the great difficulties attending the collection, quartering and feeding of a large body of men, and particularly of prisoners, know that such a work cannot be performed without more or less privation, sickness and loss of life. With much better facilities of transportation, with vastly greater capacity to furnish clothing and food than the government could command during the war, the collecting of 8,000 or 10,000 poorly-clad men, in winter, would now be attended with more As Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill or less suffering. Quarters could not be made which would be comfortable in a winter storm, and hospital and other service could not be made ample and comfortable in a day or a week. The only question which intelligent and sensible people will ask is: Did the officers of the United States do as well as they could under the circumstances? Were the confederate prisoners who came here in midwinter taken as good care of as was possible under the conditions? It is not questioned that they had shelter, and there is abundant testimony to prove that they were issued the same rations that were issued to federal soldiers in camp, and much better than were issued in the field. It is not denied that those prisoners were issued blankets, but it is complained that they were not the best, and that during very cold weather the men suffered because they had inadequate clothing and protection. One will fail to see why the federal authorities should be made responsible for the severe weather or the coming of prisoners from Donelson without blankets and clothing. Federal troops captured in a fort like Donelson would have had blankets: it rebel prisoners from such a place were living without blankets when captured, these eager accusers of the federal officers here have not very good cause to complain because they did not furnish a pair of the best to each man as soon as they arrived, and furnish them quarters in plastered bouses. All the testimony goes to show that the officers and surgeons in charge did their utmost to care properly for the prisonersproperly in a war sense-and that the officers to whom they reported furnished them with the necessaries for which they made requisition; that there will not be found in the archives at Washington reports from medical inspectors who visited Indianapolis declaring that the prisoners were dying by hundreds from insufficient food and by disease that could be remedied changes recommended, such as were

> years, or of Andersonville, which was time and again brought to his notice in the summer and fail of 1864, there is no It seems that Dr. Wyeth has determined to pursue this matter. So far as the federal officials are concerned and the Lincoln government, the Journal is gratified, because full investigation will prove the groundlessness of these rather fresh charges of cruel inattention to confederate prisoners and effectually dispose of a slander which might have found place in history fifty years hence. On the other hand, so far as the men in the Davis regime, who are known to be responsible for the outrages of Andersonville, Belle Isle, etc., are concerned, silence on the part of Dr. Wyeth were

found in the Davis archives. No fed-

eral officer, high in command, looked

from the windows of his headquarters

into a prisoners' camp where the men

were half fed, practically without

shelter, and half-naked in the winter

season, as Jefferson Davis could, from

his Capitol, look into the wretchedness

of Belle Isle, for the reason that there

was no such camp of prisoners in the

North; none without shelter, none where

the food was not the full ration of the

federal soldier, except a short time in

the summer of 1864. If there is evidence

that Davis ever lifted his hand to re-

lieve the wretchedness of Belle Isle.

within two miles of his residence in

Richmond, which was notorious for two

## far wiser.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY. Throughout the North thousands of veterans of the late war for the Union met, last night, at the rooms and halls occupied by the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, to celebrate the silver anniversary of that organization. Wherever they met last night, in city or at country cross-roads, in the large hall hung with pictures of departed leaders, or in the loft of the country store, they were animated by the same purpose and moved by the same thought and emo tion. All looked backward more than a quarter of a century to the days when they stood in defense of a common country and for the government of their again they lived in the past. Indeed,

in the past than in the future. Still, for youth, they would not part with that past, with its glowing events and its precious memories. They met to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great national organization of the soldiers of the late war-the most extensive, most representative organization of ex-soldiers the world ever knew-an organization which, knowing neither military rank nor station, has embraced every great leader and the humblest drummer who could produce the only credential required-an honorable discharge. The organization has had its vicissitudes. For years after its novelty had passed off it did not hold its own; but eight years ago, when the veterans began to feel the need of organization, and the memories of the past and the growing burden of years gave to comradeship a greater value, the membership rapidly increased in all the States of the North. At this, its twentyfifth anniversary, the Grand Army is in its zenith. It cannot retain its present membership many years; but its good work, its kindly deeds, its constant charities and its patriotic example will never be forgotten or cease to have farreaching influence.

GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS.

A cablegram says it is stated that the German government has sent instructions to its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the American government gives to German subjects residing in the United States. The German government need not have the slightest anxiety about German subjects residing in this country. They are in no danger. The fact is there are very few "German subjects" in the United States. There is a vast number of American citizens of German birth, but there are very few Germans who still own or owe allegiance to the German government. There is a wide difference between German citizens and American citizens of German birth. The latter we have by the hundreds of thousands; the former are as scarce as white blackbirds. Of all European nationalities the Germans assimilate most easily and thoroughly with American ideas and institutions. They come here to stay and become citizens. Not one in fifty thousand of them comes with the idea of making money and returning to the old country. They are American citizens, body, heart and soul, from the moment they set foot on American soil, as ready to fight for the flag of their adopted country as they ever were for that of their native country. Nativeborn Americans who trace their ancestry to the Pilgrim fathers and the Mayflower are not more imbued with the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to American institutions than are the great bulk of German-born American citizens. One of their prime objects in coming to this country is to put off the old allegiance and put on the new, and as a general thing they do so as soon as possible. Germans do not come here to masquerade as American citizens and do business under the American flag until some emergency induces them to throw off their disguise and claim the protection of the German government. They are not constructed that way, They are in no danger of getting into trouble with the United States, but they would be very apt to help make trouble for any foreign government that did.

It is probable that in directing its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the United States offers to "German subjects" residing here the German government had two objects in view. First, it wished to make a show of asserting the old German claim of citizenship against all persons of German birth residing in the United States. Of course, this claim is among the obsolete and exploded things of the past, but it has not been so very long since it was seriously insisted on. It was a long time before European governments recognized the right of expatriation. The right of an individual to divest himself of his old citizenship and assume a new one was not in accordance with the European idea of perpetual allegiance. They were very slow to recognize the right, and some of them have not yet done so. Germany did so by treaty in 1868, yielding every point of the contention of the United States as to the right of expatriation and the effect of naturalization. And yet, every now and then, the German government makes a show of asserting the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance, as if it were still loath to admit, fully and unreservedly, the right of a German citizen to become an American citizen. The right is well established and cannot be successfully denied, yet the German government seems to find satisfaction in occasionally making a pretense of reviving the old doctrine. It is probable that the recent direction to the German minister to ascertain the condition of "German subjects residing in the United States" was intended as an exhibition of this obsolete authority. It

amounts to nothing. Another object may have been to discourage emigration by creating the idea in Germany that Germans are not safe in the United States. Populous as Germany is, it is beginning to feel the heavy drain of emigration in a lack of laborers in the agricultural districts, and it has become a matter of serious discussion how to put a stop to it. It is the emigration to the United States that hurts. Attempts have been made to divert German emigration from this country by encouraging colonies in Africa and South America, but with little effect. The government scheme of old-age and infirmity insurance, adopted a few years ago, has a provision intended to deter people from emigrating. Every one dependent on wages is compelled to contribute to the accu mulation of a capital that will provide an annuity when he is no longer able to work, but the emigrant forfeits all that he puts into the fund, as well as the benefit of the sick and accident insurance. But in spite of these efforts the tide of emigration has continued to flow to our shores. From 1871 to 1888 the total emigration from Germany was 1,769,297 persons, and of these 1,618,816

German government could succeed in disseminating the idea that this country is not a safe place for Germans it would have some effect in checking emigration. But the effort will not succeed. The German people are much too smart to be fooled in that way.

DEMOCRATIC and free-trade papers have recently found great satisfaction in commenting on an advertisement in a Boston paper offering to sell the buildings on a farm in Worcester county, Massachusetts, at less than half their cost and throw in the land for nothing. The advertisement was cited as proof of the failure of protection and the decay of agriculture in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy replies to these comments by stating, first, that Worcester county has about 278,000 inhabitants, who are increasing in numbers and fairly prosperous; second, that its agricultural products exceed in value those of any except two or three counties in the United States. It adds:

Yet Worcester county has more waste lands than any two or three counties in the southern peninsula of Michigan, or than any half-dozen probably in Indiana, Illinois or lowa. Its best lands are not equal in fertility to the average soil of the prairie States. But it excels them all, not in the amount, but in the value of its products. Why? For the simple and sole reason that its farmers have markets at their doors for those products which, while they will not bear long transportation, are profitable if they can be sold near home. These are the fruits of the protective policy, by which it should be judged. The statisticians, not the politicians, furnish the evidence.

If free-traders can get any comfort out of this statement they are entitled

Last February the editors connected with the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas held a council in Hutchinson, and among other resolutions adopted was the following, referring to Union veterans in general and the Grand Army in partic-

Resolved. That we condemn the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, organized for the purpose of preying upon the United States treasury and thereby filching from the people, in the form of pensions, money not their due. We also condemn the membership of said organization for pressing upon and de-manding of the people the right to hold office and be recognized as an active factor in the politics of the country. The right to vote we do not question; but their right to dictate or suggest political action and a political policy we denounce, and we, the reform (Alliance) press, do hereby pledge ourselves to resist such presumption on the part, generally, of the ex-Union soldier, but especially of the Grand Army of the

HARPER'S WEEKLY seems much disturbed over the political future, or perhaps its political future. It has attached itself to the Democratic party in the capacity of a free-trade mugwump, or, more strictly, it has attached itself to Mr. Cleveland, but it has the wisdom to see that the silver question is looming up, and that the adhesion of the Democratic party in Congress to free coinage has been such that the country cannot trust it on that subject unless in its next national platform it shall make a distinct disavowal of the heresy, since it has gone so far that silence will not do. It is very evident that the Weekly does not expect anything of the kind of the Democratic party; it seems to lack repose.

REV. S. L. CLARK, of Tennessee, is in the city in the interest of an academic school for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Tullahoma district of Tennessee. This district includes ten counties, in which there is no high-grade theological school. At Summertown, on the railroad, seventy miles southwest of Nashville, a Baptist gentleman has given a campus of twenty acres. where a two-story building, thirty by sixty feet, has been erected, and the lower part completed, and, a school has been maintained for two years. Prof. M. R. Barnes, a good teacher, has been holding the fort on a starvation salary. If this building could be completed, it is believed that at least one hundred students could be enrolled at the opening of next term. Five hundred dollars are needed to complete the building, \$500 to pay debts, and \$300 to supplement salaries. Mr. Clark bears indorsements from Bishop Joyce and other prominent Methodists. The amount needed is not large, and Indianapolis Methodists will doubtless contribute with characteristic generosity.

THE fact that Jefferson's birthday was celebrated by the free-traders and singletax advocates in New York and in a few other places, April 2, causes the St. Louis Republic to remark:

Thomas Jefferson was not born on the 2d of April any more than George Washington was born on February 11. Every school-boy knows that George Washington was born on February 22, 1732, and every school-boy ought to know that Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13,

The difference is between the old and new styles, and according to the changes made by the old style. Washington's birthday is February 22 and Jefferson's April 13. But the Republic should note the difference between Washington and Jefferson. Every school-boy does know that the birthday of the former is February 22, but not one Democrat in ten can tell off hand that Jefferson's birthday is April 13; and yet Washington was not a Democrat.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. In Classic Days, Dido-Hark! What was that! Aneas-Thunder-by Jove!

A Wormy Chestnut, Sir, He Said. "What place is it," asked the Sabbath-school teacher, "where the worm dieth not?" "Oh, that's a chestnut," answered the bad boy

Speechless Agony. Watts-I nearly died last week. Had imflammatory rheumatism. Potts-You didn't suffer half as much as I did with my cold. You were able to complain, but ! was so hearse I could not utter a word.

Crawling Out of It. Teacher-Tommy, you surely know better than to state that the deer belongs to the carnivorous Tommy-He does if they can catch him, ma'am.

The Old Beau. He admits with sorrow the bitter truth. And wears a chastened and saddened air: He knows he's no longer a gilded youth-The silver is showing all through his hair. Nil Admirari.

Chollie-Twue wepose of mannah is only to be attained by the fellah who admires absolutely Miss Laura-But you oughtn't to be so vain, Mr. Sofleigh.

Unconsidered Trifles. "In for a penny, in for a pound," said the

newsboy who was tighting for a cent. Ten thousand cowboys have expressed a desire to spend the summer in Rome, the Tennessee wild-catters are ready to make the fur fly, Montana's miners wish to leave Butte and blizzards for beautiful Italian scenes, but Col. Henri Watterson's 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians never QUARTER OF A CENTURY OLD

Celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Decatur, Ill., the Scene of Its Birth, Gaily Decorated for the Occasion-Opening Exercises Last Night-History of the Organization.

GRAND ARMY CELEBRATION.

Exercises at the Birthplace of the Society Commemorating Its Silver Anniversary. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., April 6 .- The historic city of Decatur, where on April 6, 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth, is painted in all colors of the national emblem, and is also decked with the portraits of Washington, Sherman, Grant, Logan, Sheridan and other generals in honor of the celebration of the silver anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army, whose founder was Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, who died in 1871. The charter members were M. F. Kanan, G. R. Steele, Isaac N. Coltrin, J. T. Bishop, C. Riebsame and Dr. B. F. Sibley, now living, and six others who have passed away. They were J. W. Routh, John H. Hale, Aquilla Toland, Joseph Prior, Isaac C. Pugh and George H. Dunning. The building in which the first post met is saill standing. It is elaborately decorated, and the great procession on Wednesday will pass it, and every division will salute it. soldier fashion.

The successor of old Post 1 is Dunham Post, 141. This post conducted the silver anniversary exercises at the Grand Operahouse to-night. The hall was crowded. The programme included the song "America;" the reading of general orders, No. 18, and the address of Commander-in-chief Wheelock G. Veasey, by Rev. J. A. F. King; prayer, by Dr. E. W. Moore, followed, and was succeeded by a recitation by Miss Annie Janvier Jones, of Iowa; George Steele then read the history of the old post, and Norman Pringie followed with a history of Dunham Post, 141. David S. Shellabarger then presented Dunham Post with two volumes of personal sketches. Gen. George A. Martin, of Massachusetts, delivered an effective address, "The Grand Army of the Republic, and How to Per-petuate its Memory." Miss Annie J. Jones gave a recitation, and the programme closed with addresses by Commander-in-chief Veasey and ex-Governor Oglesby.

It was reported that Dunham Post's contribution to the national memorial hall to be erected at Decatur was \$1,500. Other contributions will follow.

The national council of administration and department council will meet to-morw, the State's Woman's Relief Corps will field a reception, the parade will occur on Wednesday, and the department business meetings, with the sessions of the woman's organization, will be held Thursday and Friday. Horace Clark, of Mattoon, and T. C. Fullerton are opposing candidates for department commander. John S. Phelps, the first aid-de-camp, and Robert M. Woods, the first adjutant-general, are here, and Mrs. John A. Logan and Governor Fifer and staff are to be in attendance.

Other Celebrations,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 6.- The twenty fifth anniversary of the organization of the G. A. R. was fittingly celebrated here this evening at the Masonic Temple. There was a great gathering of veterans and their families. Col. C. A. Zollinger was the president of the meeting. The principal address was delivered by the Hon.

RUSHVILLE, April 6 .- The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic was duly celebrated in this city tonight. An invitation was extended to the citizens, and they responded by crowding the largest hall in the city to its utmost capacity. The programme was a varied one. some of the special features being reminiscences and history of the organization, and life of Joel Wolfe Post, by Capt. U. D. Cole; citizens' address. Dr. W. A. Pugh; Women's Rehef Corps, Miss India Hackleman; "Lessons of the War," Prof. A. H. Graham; "Random Shots," by members of the post; solo, "Star-spangled Banner," Mr. B. F. Miller; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Prof. A. H. Graham. Joel Wolfe Post won the prize offered by

the Indiana Soldiers' Monument Commission, they raising the greatest sum of any post in the State.

South Bend, Ind., April 6 .- Auten Post, No. 8, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the G. A. R., this evening, with exercises of an appropriate nature. History of the G. A. R. was read by Capt. Edwin Nicar, brief remarks and addresses were made by Maj. W. E. Gorsuch, J. P. Creed, Hon. William Hoynes, J. E. Lewis and others.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 6 .-- At the Presbyterian Church, in this city, to-night, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic was held. Rev. Daniel Ryan, of Irvington, Congressman Cooper and C. F. Remy, of this city, delivered addresses. Excellent music was also furnished by local talent.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 6.-John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., celebrated the twentyifth anniversary of the establishment of the order to-night. There was a very large attendance, the programme being quite lengthy. This post numbers about 400

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 6. — The twenty-fifth anniversary of the G. A. R. organization was appropriately celebrated in Mozart Hall, at this place, to night. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Corps.

Mrs. Garfield's Sentiments.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The quarto-centenial of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated in this city, to-night, by the holding of a union services in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, under the auspices of the posts of the Department of the Potomac. Mrs. Garfield had been invited but was unable to attend. In a letter of regret she said: 'My loyalty to the soldiers who maintained the national honor in time of greatest peril, I trust, may never be doubted, nor interest in all that pertains to the welfare of this organization. The sentiment which prompted and holds in continuance these Grand Army reunions, I reregard as most worthy, but it seems impossi-ble to bring myself to feel that I can be present on these memorial occasions, and I beg

ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

you will accept my regrets as entirely sin-

First Post Organized April 6, 1866-Declaration of Principles-Spread of the Order. The Chicago Inter Ocean gives an interesting sketch of the organization and growth of the Grand Army, which had its origin at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, the compilers of the first ritual being Major Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry; Chaplain W. J. Rutledge. Robert J. Woods and Mr. Phelps. The ritual was shown to several veterans and so pleased those who saw it and the object that a post was formed as above stated:

The first department formed was that of Illinois. In the call for the encampment the following appeared: "The soldiers of the State of Illinois who desire to assist in the care of the families of their fallen comrades, of the disabled and unfortunate, who would assist each other by acts of friendship and of charity, and who would wish to establish and maintain the rights of the volunteer soldier of the late war, morally. socially and politically, are requested to meet with us."

July 12, 1866, the first encampment was convened at Springfield, Ill., and among those present and taking part in the proceedings of that memorable occasion were Gen. John L. Beveridge, Gen. Stephen A. Harlbut, Gen. John McNulty, Gen. John

This encampment elected Gen. John Palmer to succeed Mai. B. F. Stephenson as department commander.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER. The "Declaration of Principles." written by Robert M. Woods, adjutant-general, was as follows:

Section 1. The soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States, during the rebellion of 1861-5, actuated by the impulses and convic-tions of patriotism and of eternal right, and combined in the strong bonds of fellowship and unity by the toils, the dangers and the victories of a long and vigorously-waged war, feel them-selves called upon to declare, in definite form of words and in determined co-operative action. those principles and rules which should guide the earnest patriot, the enlightened freeman, and the Christian citizen in his course of action and to agree upon those plans and laws which should govern them in a united and systematic working method, with which, in some measure shall be effected the preservation of the grand results of the war, the fruits of their labor and toil, and so benefit the deserving and worthy. Section 2. The results which are designed be accomplished by this organization are as fol-

The preservation of those kind and frater nal feelings which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges and 2. To make these ties available in works and

results of kindness, of favor, and material aid to hose in need of assistance 3. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of sol-diers' orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers

4. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age, or misfortune 5. For the establishment and defense of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, so-cially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the coun-try, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

This declaration of principles was adopted by the national encampment, convened at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866, the word 'sailors" being added, as also a new section taken from the constitution of the "Loyal Legion," as follows:

6. The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the national Constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, or rebellion or in any manner impair the efficiency and per-manency of our free institutions, together with a defense of universal liberty, equal rights and ustice to all men.

The third national encampment, held in Philadelphia, Pa., January, 1868, after a heated discussion, which threatened disruption, added to the fifth paragraph of Section 2, Declaration of Principles, the fol-

But this association does not design to make nominations for office, or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes. Immediately following the organization of the Illinois Department Maj. B. F. Stephenson devoted his attention and energies to the building up of the order in neighboring States, acting as commander-in-chief on authority assumed as the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. So well did he perform his duty that in October, 1866,

Iowa, Minnesota, and posts in Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas and the District of Columbia At the first national encampment, held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866, Major-general Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois,

the following States had been added to the

roll of departments: Wisconsin, Indiana

MEMORIAL DAY ESTABLISHED. Major-general John A. Logan, also of Illinois succeeded General Hurlbut as commander-in-chief in January, 1868, and was twice re-elected. General Logan signaled his election by issuing the general order creating Memorial day, which was done on May 5, 1868, which has become a national institution and the day set apart for it a holiday in every State in sympathy with

was elected commander-in-chief.

the Union cause The charitable features of the Grand Army are worthy of emulation. Its acts of reperosity are not confined to those who wear the badge or button, but to every needy and suffering veteran of the old Union army, without regard to rank or color. The only test required is that the comrade show an bonorable discharge; even this in many instances has been forgotten in the desire to assist an unfortunate comrade. Charity thus given has in a few instances been wrongly given, but they are so rare they are soon forgotten. From July, 1871, to July, 1890, the total amount reported by all the depart ments expended in relief to indigent coinrades and their families amounted to the sum of \$1,987,534.55. The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic Dec. 31, 1880.

was 60,678; June 30, 1890, 458,230, and on Dec. 31, 1890, about 465,000, A badge was adopted in 1866, but in 1868 a change was made by two additions, the insignia of rank and the eagle. In 1869 or 1870 a very radical change was made in its form, the result being the present badge worn by all comrades of the Grand Army. The badge is of bronze made from cannon captured by the Union army during the late rebellion. its form being a five-pointed star, attached by a miniature national flag. the clasp or pin being an eagle on crossed cannon. The eagle is a fac-simile of that on the "medal of honor" presented by di-

rection of Congress for individual acts of peroism and bravery. Changes have been made in the declara-tion of principles incorporated into the arry work of the order. These principl are now simply stated as objects to be accomplished, and all semblance of partisanship has been eliminated. Truth, honesty. candor rests upon every word and letter. First-To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the

oldiers, and sailors, and marines who united to suppress the rebellion, and to perpetuate the nemory and history of the dead Second-To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection and to extend eedful aid to the widows and orphans of those

Third-To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty. equal rights and justice to all men.

WANE OF OIL SPECULATION.

Pittsburg Exchange Withdraws from the Association Owing to Dullness in-Business.

NEW YORK, April 6.-The formal withdrawal of the Pittsburg Oil and Stock Exchange from the conference of oil exchanges and the fact that they would in future deal in oil without restrictions adopted by the conference were announced on the Consolidated Petroleum and Stock Exchange here to-day. The action of the oil men of the Gas city in breaking the agreement made just about one year ago did not cause any excitement among the dealers in petroleum. The primary cause of the withdrawal of the Pittsburg Oil Exchange is owing to the dullness in petroleum speculation during the past year or so. Unless the speculation in petroleum revives it is expected that the Oil City and Bradford exchanges, which have no local industrial or financial securities to support them, will be compelled to withdraw from the oil conference or probably abandon their organization altogether. If such steps should be taken nearly if not all of the speculation in petroleum will be done in this city. The Pittsburg exchange, by its action to-

day in withdrawing from the conference, returns to the old method of making oil de-liveries the day following the transaction, instead of during the month following, as at present. What advantage it expects to gain from this is not apparent. The action of the Pittsburg exchange in withdrawing will not necessarily influence any of the other exchanges into taking a similar course, for the speculative business in petroleum is so limited that it matters very little to brokers what method they employ.

General Sherman's Grave Inclosed.

St. Louis, April 6 .- The work of inclosing and securing the grave of General Sherman has been finally completed, and the military guard which has been stationed at the grave since the day of the funeral will be removed probably during the present week. A trench was sunk to the depth of nine feet, surrounding the grave of the General and Mrs. Sherman, and in this a stone wall, rising to within a few feet of the surface of McArthur, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Gen. John M. Paimer, Col. William Birney, Col. Cyrus Hall, Col. Charles E. Lippincott, Col. Thomas S. Mather, Maj. B. F. Stephenson, Chaplain William J. Rutledge and many others who had seen faithful and honorable service in defense of their homes and coun-